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Norwich, Friday, Oct. 15, 1909.

### THE JUBILEE BOOK.

The Jubilee Book, containing a complete record of the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the town of Norwich, with complete illustrations, containing at least 100,000 words and 50 pages of portraits and scenes of decorated streets and sections of the parade, etc. The Bulletin hopes to have the book ready for delivery early in December. If you have not ordered one, fill out the coupon printed elsewhere and mail to the "Business Manager of The Bulletin, Norwich, Conn."

### HEARSAY EVIDENCE.

Had Commander Peary been more familiar with the law and the evidence of the requirement of the courts—he would not have made such a weak statement with the expectation that it would in any way affect the opinions of the people. The pivotal point of his averment is to be found in these few lines: "The answers of the Eskimo boys to Commander Peary's independent questions, showing that they killed no game, make no catches, lost no dogs and returned to the land with loaded sledges, makes their attainment of the pole on the tip north of Cape Thomas Hubbard a physical and mathematical impossibility." It would demand the subsistence of three men and over twenty dogs during a journey of 1,040 geographical miles on less than two sledge loads of supplies.

The testimony of Peary and his able men does not stand up to the strength of this statement by two Eskimos who were pledged by Dr. Cook not to tell where he went, and he laughingly says that they have kept their pledges with him. Both Peary and Cook are agreed in the avowal that as they pledge so the Eskimos do.

The press of the country do not see that the statement makes any change in public opinion, and the most Admiral Melville claims for Peary is that he has made out a strong presumptive case, which, the ablest of Cook's friends dispute.

Here are a few press opinions: The Boston Advertiser: Peary's whole story becomes simply ridiculous—if not spiteful.

Springfield Republican: We can only record that Dr. Cook's case seems stronger at this moment than at any previous time.

Meriden Journal: Peary's evidence against Cook will not change a vote, as they act at election time.

The Philadelphia Ledger: What one explorer thinks of another is of secondary importance.

The New York Times: If the statement made by Commander Peary's party could have been published simultaneously with the report of his journey to the pole, the unfortunate controversy would hardly have arisen. Mr. Peary's statement would have been accepted. That it will be universally accepted now, that it will alter conclusions already reached is more doubtful.

The Boston Herald: The statement of the Eskimos adds to the uncertainty.

There are but a few papers that regard the statement of Peary as of any value in settling the question as to whether Cook discovered the pole or not. Dr. Cook has his data and his observations and these ought to settle who went farthest north, for it is not probable these two men halted at exactly the same point.

### AN IMPENDING CONFLICT.

The conflict for pure food between those who stand for the people and those who profit by food adulteration is not over. We are told that the issue at Washington will be a fierce one next winter, as the conflict has raged since the passage of the pure-food bill. The food commissioners who are opposed to doctoring ketchup, tomato soup, jams, jellies, etc., with chemicals, will take the matter before President Taft this winter and request him to order an investigation into the actual conditions under which benzoate of soda is employed as a preservative. For reasons not altogether clear the department of agriculture has sidetracked the only report ever made on the actual trade conditions where benzoate of soda figures, and has perverted in maintaining a friendly, even a paternal, attitude towards the drug solely because of a negative report from three chemists as to some experiments. These experiments, as everyone knows, did not touch in any way upon the question of "medicated garbage," which, by the way, was not referred to the Remsen board by Secretary Wilson. It is charged that use from canning factories is utilized in the manufacture of condimental foods. A report of a government inspector confirms this charge. Now comes the association of food commissioners with a resolution asking President Taft and Secretary Wilson "to institute further studies concerning the use of preservatives and along the broadest lines."

The attitude of Secretary Wilson upon the question leaves no doubt that the time for his retray is well-timed, and if President Taft stands as Roosevelt did and declines to favor further inquiry, a congressional investigation will be sought, and it is openly asserted that if congress goes in to the matter, the conditions will be found equal to those which existed in the meat-packing trade before the passage of the meat inspection act. The foes of benzoate of soda, which include legions of physicians and others interested in public health, are determined that the question shall be dealt with from a broad standpoint; and that it shall not be side-tracked by reference to a quasi-official committee, the scope of whose investigation was deliberately limited so as to give the public no information as to the actual conditions under which their food is doctored. It is also intimated that the question of how far the employees of the department of agriculture were justified in their efforts to secure the passage of the resolution at the Denver convention, will be agitated, and whether their

staunch advocacy of the drugging of food is not likely to reflect unfavorably upon the administration.

### CONVICTION TOO EASY.

There is a growing sentiment in Vermont that the commitment of patients to state insane asylums is altogether too easy, and that more careful methods should be invoked, that the selfish and unscrupulous shall not be able to railroad to retreats relatives or friends for base and criminal purposes. On this subject, the Barre Times says:

"People have been 'r railroaded' into the asylums with too great despatch and under system which might be abused. Therefore, the opinion of the Vermont supreme court holding that on Lydia Allen of Orleans county was illegally held in the state asylum because of the manner of her commitment will put a stop to the present system. Or, rather, improve it by requiring formal hearing to be held, in which the alleged insane person will be represented by a guardian."

"We do not wish to be understood as asserting that judgment of medical examiners has erred in declaring the insanity of those already committed, or that they, through some collusion, have failed to recommend commitment of parties who were really fit subjects for the asylum. But up to the present time it has been a comparatively easy matter to 'get an order,' as they say, for the commitment of a person to the restraint of the insane hospital."

"Depriving a person of his liberty and placing the matter of his release with a few men in charge of the hospital is something too serious to be accomplished with a mere brush of the pen. The insane time should, of course, be either absolute temporary restraint of suspected lunatics, or they should be subjected to close guardianship; the suspected persons ought not to be allowed to go at large to do their will. But there should be more formal procedure prior to their commitment, and it is to be expected that the decision of the supreme court in the Lydia Allen case will lead to the desired change."

This is a matter for serious thought in this and every other state where these hospitals appear to be becoming more and more convenient and their population greater and greater.

### NOT A THINKING MAN IN THE CASE.

A little court work reported from Tennessee shows that good thinkers must be scarce there. In that state, early in the year, a citizen was accused of having counterfeited coins in his possession, was proven guilty and committed, and after he had been in jail for five months, the coins were submitted to a test which proved that they were genuine. This is a little worse than anything known to have happened in a New England state in the way of injustice through stupidity. One would think that the very first duty of the prosecution would be to test the coins for the purpose of having expert testimony as to their character and value, or lack of it. Nothing of this kind happened until the man had been unwittingly disgraced and served a criminal sentence for which he can get no remuneration. Dull public officials are often too hasty and make queer mistakes, but it is not often that such a lot of blockheads get together as must have been involved in this case.

### A FAIR WARNING.

The Rev. Walter J. Shanley of Danbury has not subuded upon the temperance issue but is determined that the saloon keepers shall live up to the provisions of the law and respect the requirement of their licenses. He has addressed the following notes to the saloon keepers of Danbury:

"Dear Sir—Saloon keepers of Danbury are selling intoxicating liquor, in open and flagrant violation of the law, to minors of the parish of which I am pastor. I wish to notify you, that as the police of Danbury are inefficient in this matter, I will secure the services of a detective agency to obtain evidence against the law breakers, and will do all in my power to have their licenses revoked."

This will alarm only the guilty and they should be alarmed. The man or men who do this really render good service to the honest and clean liquor dealer. If the business cannot be carried on profitably without violating the license, it will be well for the public to know that. The inefficiency of the police represents the inactivity of the citizens. Where the moral engine works steadily the police always make wonderfully good records.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

It has snowed in Texas and Colorado and no snow announced on the White mountains, yet.

Key West is calling loud for help. That little coast town was completely wrecked and drowned out.

The next occasion for united church effort is on Prison Sunday, which comes on the last Sunday in October.

Since the price of cards has not been raised, it is likely that more white clubs will be organized this fall than ever.

When the janitor declines to fire up before the stipulated date, the tenant has the privilege of sitting around in an overcoat.

Now that an editor's son has flown five hundred feet high, the way to get clear of the irate subscriber is plainly pointed out.

There is one point pie-eaters should not fail to observe, and it is this: The pie-makers who eat their own pie are the ones to patronize.

This is the third fall in fourteen years that eastern Connecticut has been favored with immunity from a black frost until October 14th.

If Minister Crane talked too much it was because of his inexperience. It is a big part of wisdom to know when to talk and when not to.

Magnate Morse has no debts to haunt him or to eat up his estate, for he paid them all up before he went to live at public expense for fifteen years.

They are now saying that the Harriman estate, which was conveyed in 19 words, is valued at \$2,000,000. The first estimate is apt to be nearest.

Happy thought for today: When a woman says unprintable things she doesn't get out in the back yard to say them, for she knows that the

## THE BULLETIN STORIES.

### Too Cold for That.

The recent cold snap in the west has followed the trend of the story which is vouched for as having happened.

An old negro preacher was delivering a very vigorous sermon on hell. He pictured the warmth of the lower regions and the discomfort that sinners who reached there would experience.

He noticed that the description, though embellished with all the wealth of detail of which he was capable, did not have much effect, and after the service he called one of the deacons aside and asked him what the matter was.

"Well, pabson," replied that dignitary, "to tell the truth, spects de weddah was a little too cold for sumpuns on hell this mawnin'!"

### Her Compliment.

Everybody knows how children worship their school teachers, in case the latter happen to appeal to the youngsters and try to make things interesting.

A well known Louisville girl was paid what she regards as one of the finest compliments she ever received. She attended an afternoon session at a home where there was a little girl of 7 or 8.

The youngster eyed her shyly, but with evident admiration. She looked at her a long time without speaking, but finally she went up to the object of her adoration and simply said: "Say, I wish you were a school teacher and that I was in your class!"

### A Likely Boy.

A Newark woman who lives in an

hot water boiler has neither ears nor a tongue.

Tom Lipton, the great tea merchant, who is supposed to have money to burn, hires girls to pack tea at \$2 a week. There isn't much in it for them.

If Dr. Cook is what Commander Peary has labored to make out he is, it must be admitted that he is the most magnificent liar this country has ever seen.

Captain Amundsen says "the truth is not in the Eskimos," and Admiral Melville shows they are great in remembering location if not in remembering facts.

Out west they are claiming that the expense of election should be borne by the people, and that a candidate for governor there would be if they could run on \$175.

The country will not need any expositions in 1910, for if Mr. Halley gets the comet to the earth in good shape public attention will be completely taken up with it.

Colonel Bryan has been selected to make the closing speech for the Seattle exposition. This must be for the purpose of showing him what a successful thing looks like.

### CORN-HARVESTING MACHINERY.

The Automatic Pickers and Shellers.

Of the 3,526,644,000 bushels of corn raised in 1908 in the United States raised about 76 per cent. The handling of this enormous crop is a constant incentive to improvements in corn harvesting machinery. One ingenious device is the corn picker, the operation of which is a continuous performance in legerdemain. This machine picks the ears from the standing corn with deft precision, husks and delivers them into a wagon.

It is driven alongside the machine. It has been successfully used in the heavy corn raised in Illinois and in the large corn fields of Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and South Dakota. Its only drawback is that it leaves the fodder standing and scattered over the field. Many farmers feed their stock by turning them into the fields, but it has been found that this method does not properly utilize the fodder. The cattle will not eat the tough part of the stalks, although there is much nutriment in them. Accordingly a machine has been invented which takes the corn as delivered in shocks, husks and delivers it into the feed box of a machine, while at the same time thoroughly cutting and shredding the stalks, blowing the shredded fodder through a pipe into the hayrack or into stacks ready to be pressed, if desired, into bales in the power press.

In the field there are machines which cut and bind the standing corn ready for the shredder.

Dave Rankin, the largest grower of corn in the world, who has 6,000 acres devoted to corn near Tarkio, Mo., and who feeds it all to stock, says: "I believe that with shredded fodder the steers do as well as on grass." The corn shredder enables the farmer to harvest about two tons of excellent succulent, shredded corn fodder per acre, while much goes to waste when a shredder is not used. It is estimated that this fodder is worth \$2.50 per acre or \$15 an acre. Another machine which has made its appearance is a corn-shock loader, to be used in the field in connection with a gasoline tractor. This machine is capable of hoisting six heavy shocks of corn from the ground to the wagon when loading, and when unloading delivers a thick upward and backward stream of feeding platforms ready to be fed into the maw of the husker and shredder.

### Saint Sophie Wright.

A living saint is as much better a saint than a dead saint as life is better than death.

Miss Sophie Wright of New Orleans is a living saint. She is a girl, only 18 years old, who has made her name for her life. Every step she takes is torture, and although she is a young woman in years her sufferings have turned her hair snow white. Her parents were poor and barely able to support her through high school. A life cripple, poor, without friends, how could she earn a living? That was twenty-five years ago, when such a thing as a night school was unknown in New Orleans. One night a young man, a stranded circus acrobat, came to her and said he could get a job if only he could read and write. Would she not teach him? She did, and that was the beginning of her night school. One by one the pupils came for free instruction until she was crowded out of her little home into a larger quarters.

Today, as the outcome of Sophie Wright's self-sacrificing labors the night schools of New Orleans instruct 2,000 pupils, and some of the leading citizens have been educated in these schools. Miss Wright started a private school for girls, which is very successful. She makes her living by teaching in this school all day and gives her evening to "her boys" in the night school. This crippled woman has built a home for crippled children. She is the main support of the home for convalescents and scores of other charities. Every year The Picayune, a newspaper, gives a loving cup to that citizen who has done the greatest good for the city during the year. Several years ago Miss Wright received the cup. In it was a check for \$10,000, subscribed by the people of New Orleans to cancel a debt she had assumed in making room for her night schools. Is it strange they should call her

apartment house changed her name not long ago, and the next day the youth who drove the team for the new man put the piece of ice on the dumb-waiter in the basement to be hoisted up. She pulled away.

"Heavens!" she exclaimed. "That new iceman certainly gives good weight!"

After much effort she got the dumb-waiter up to the kitchen level. To her amazement there was a small boy sitting on the ice. With what little impulse she had left she demanded: "What in the world did you make me pull you up here for?"

"Why," replied the youngster, "I thought maybe the cake would be too heavy for you to lift, so I came up to help you off with it."—Lippincott's.

### Difficult Exams.

Apologies of examinations and their terrors, A. E. Palmer, secretary of the department of education of New York, told at a recent dinner an odd story of a young African prince.

"This prince," said Mr. Palmer, "entered Yale or Harvard—I forgot which—and amused himself with bulldogs and motor cars until examination time drew near. Examination time frightened the young prince horribly."

"He began to study, and cabled home to the king, his father: 'Examination next week. Most difficult. Implore aid of gods in my behalf.' A few days later this reply came back from the barbarous West-Coast monarch:

'Gates performed. Fourteen picked youths, all sons of nobles, have been sacrificed. Omens propitious.' 'Yet, would you believe it,' Mr. Palmer concluded, 'the young prince flunked.'—Argonaut.

St. Sophie, or that she is also known to the people as "the best citizen of New Orleans?" She has effectively answered the age-long query respecting "woman." "What can she do?" She is of that noble company of women who are coming into their own in this, our day. Sophie Wright, "leading citizen of New Orleans." And there are others—plenty of them.—Albany Journal.

Lost: A Few Comets.

Lost comets is the subject of a fascinating chapter in "The Story of the Comets," newly issued by Mr. G. F. Chambers, F. R. A. S., who is already well known by his "Handbook of Descriptive and Practical Astronomy." A great number of comets have been carefully observed and their reappearance predicted, and seen, and then they have failed to make their reappearance. Several well known comets have had this fate. A comet appeared in 1772 and 1805 and again in 1828, when Biela, an Austrian officer, found that the three appearances related to one comet.

It reappeared twice again, and then in 1846 the most extraordinary feature in its career was observed. A tiny comet was seen to break off from the parent, which it later was joined by a luminous bridge. Biela's comet returned once more in 1852, and for three weeks was visible as a large comet.

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with a baby comet of the same shape traveling by its side. From that time the comet has not been seen. What has become of it is one of the unsolved mysteries of cometary astronomy. It may have broken up completely in a meteor shower, as meteors were observed in the path it should have traversed on successive appearances.

Another famous comet appeared in 1770, and was calculated to have a period of about five and a half years. After having excited much interest on its solitary appearance, it has not been seen since. It is the oldest of lost comets, and was not finally "given up" until about 1850.

De Vico's comet, which was a brilliant spectacle in 1844, has also disappeared. On the date when it should have been seen again in 1850 it was calculated that, owing to its position with regard to the sun, it would be difficult to distinguish. But no such excuse could be found for its next failure to appear.

Seven other comets with short periods have been carefully observed, and have failed to make their reappearance.

The radiations of the human body that affect photographic plates have been found by De Fontenay to be warm and moisture.

For the next Sixty Days we offer the following prices:

1 1/2 H. P. Engine	\$40.00	Regular price	\$50.00
3 1/2 H. P. Engine	\$65.00	Regular price	\$90.00
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IT WILL PAY you to investigate and consult us before going elsewhere. We make no charge whatever for examination and advice.

Sets of teeth that fit, from \$3.00  
 Gold Crowns, 22 karat...\$5.00  
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Leading Jewelers of this State. Established 1872

HIGHEST QUALITY OF NEW GOODS

Yesterday the buying was at its height. It is the law of human nature to wait, and we have been in a quandary this week as to just how low to mark some of these goods so they will go in the next few days. On some lots the prices are as low as we can make them, but there are several lines on which we are willing to make special sacrifice in order to insure immediate sale, among which will be found WATCHES, UMBRELLAS, CUT GLASS, CLOCKS.

### HERE ARE A FEW PRICES:

There still remains a large assortment

GOLD RINGS now 75c and up.  
 CUFF LINKS 75c up to \$16.00.  
 BRACELETS 50c to \$24.00.  
 BROOCH PINS 50c up to \$60.00.  
 SCARF PINS 40c to \$50.00.  
 OPERA